

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
18 April 2002 (18.04.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/30353 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷:

A61K

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US01/31866

(22) International Filing Date: 12 October 2001 (12.10.2001)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/239,759 12 October 2000 (12.10.2000) US

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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 02/30353 A2

(54) Title: NF-SG(K)B INHIBITORS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides novel compounds and methods for treating diseases with aminothiophene inhibitors of IKK-β phosphorylation of IκB.

NF-κB Inhibitors**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates in general to a method of inhibiting pathological activation of the transcription factor NF-κB (nuclear factor-κB) using aminothiophene compounds. Such methods are particularly useful for treating diseases in which activation of NF-κB is implicated. More specifically, these methods may be used for inhibiting IKK-β (IκB kinase-β) phosphorylation of IκB (inhibitory protein κB)-which prevents subsequent degradation and activation of NF-κB dimers. Such methods are useful in the treatment of a variety of diseases associated with NF-κB activation including inflammatory and tissue repair disorders; particularly rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) osteoarthritis; osteoporosis and fibrotic diseases; dermatosis, including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and ultraviolet radiation (UV)-induced skin damage; autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, cancer, including Hodgkins disease, cachexia, inflammation associated with infection and certain viral infections, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), adult respiratory distress syndrome, Ataxia Telangiectasia.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recent advances in scientific understanding of the mediators involved in acute and chronic inflammatory diseases and cancer have led to new strategies in the search for effective therapeutics. Traditional approaches include direct target intervention such as the use of specific antibodies, receptor antagonists, or enzyme inhibitors. Recent breakthroughs in the elucidation of regulatory mechanisms involved in the transcription and translation of a variety of mediators have led to

increased interest in therapeutic approaches directed at the level of gene transcription.

Nuclear factor κB (NF-κB) belongs to a family of closely related dimeric transcription factor complexes composed of various combinations of the Rel/NF-κB 5 family of polypeptides. The family consists of five individual gene products in mammals, RelA (p65), NF-κB1 (p50/ p105), NF-κB2 (p49/ p100), c-Rel, and RelB, all of which can form hetero- or homodimers. These proteins share a highly homologous 300 amino acid "Rel homology domain" which contains the DNA binding and dimerization domains. At the extreme C-terminus of the Rel homology 10 domain is a nuclear translocation sequence important in the transport of NF-κB from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. In addition, p65 and cRel possess potent transactivation domains at their C-terminal ends.

The activity of NF-κB is regulated by its interaction with a member of the inhibitor IκB family of proteins. This interaction effectively blocks the nuclear 15 localization sequence on the NF-κB proteins, thus preventing migration of the dimer to the nucleus. A wide variety of stimuli activate NF-κB through what are likely to be multiple signal transduction pathways. Included are bacterial products (LPS), some viruses (HIV-1, HTLV-1), inflammatory cytokines (TNF α , IL-1), environmental and oxidative stress and DNA damaging agents. Apparently common 20 to all stimuli however, is the phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of IκB. IκB is phosphorylated on two N-terminal serines by the recently identified IκB kinases (IKK- α and IKK- β). Site-directed mutagenesis studies indicate that these phosphorylations are critical for the subsequent activation of NF-κB in that once phosphorylated the protein is flagged for degradation via the ubiquitin-proteasome 25 pathway. Free from IκB, the active NF-κB complexes are able to translocate to the nucleus where they bind in a selective manner to preferred gene-specific enhancer sequences. Included in the genes regulated by NF-κB are a number of cytokines and chemokines, cell adhesion molecules, acute phase proteins, immunoregulatory proteins, eicosanoid metabolizing enzymes and anti-apoptotic genes.

It is well-known that NF- κ B plays a key role in the regulated expression of a large number of pro-inflammatory mediators including cytokines such as TNF, IL-1 β , IL-6 and IL-8, cell adhesion molecules, such as ICAM and VCAM, and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). Such mediators are known to play a role in 5 the recruitment of leukocytes at sites of inflammation and in the case of iNOS, may lead to organ destruction in some inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

The importance of NF- κ B in inflammatory disorders is further strengthened by studies of airway inflammation including asthma, in which NF- κ B has been shown to be activated. This activation may underlie the increased cytokine 10 production and leukocyte infiltration characteristic of these disorders. In addition, inhaled steroids are known to reduce airway hyperresponsiveness and suppress the inflammatory response in asthmatic airways. In light of the recent findings with regard to glucocorticoid inhibition of NF- κ B, one may speculate that these effects are mediated through an inhibition of NF- κ B.

15 Further evidence for a role of NF- κ B in inflammatory disorders comes from studies of rheumatoid synovium. Although NF- κ B is normally present as an inactive cytoplasmic complex, recent immunohistochemical studies have indicated that NF- κ B is present in the nuclei, and hence active, in the cells comprising rheumatoid synovium. Furthermore, NF- κ B has been shown to be activated in human synovial 20 cells in response to stimulation with TNF- α or IL-1 β . Such a distribution may be the underlying mechanism for the increased cytokine and eicosanoid production characteristic of this tissue. See Roshak, A. K., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271, 31496-31501 (1996). Expression of IKK- β has been shown in synoviocytes of rheumatoid arthritis patients and gene transfer studies have demonstrated the central role of 25 IKK- β in stimulated inflammatory mediator production in these cells. See Aupperle et al. *J. Immunology* 1999, 163:427-433 and Aupperle et al. *J. Immunology* 2001;166:2705-11. More recently, the intra-articular administration of a wild type IKK- β adenoviral construct was shown to cause paw swelling while intra-articular administration of dominant-negative IKK- β inhibited adjuvant-induced 30 arthritis in rat. See Tak et al. *Arthritis and Rheumatism* 2001; 44:1897-1907.

The NF- κ B/Rel and I κ B proteins are also likely to play a key role in neoplastic transformation and metastasis. Family members are associated with cell transformation *in vitro* and *in vivo* as a result of overexpression, gene amplification , gene rearrangements or translocations. In addition, rearrangement and/or 5 amplification of the genes encoding these proteins are seen in 20-25% of certain human lymphoid tumors. Further, NF- κ B is activated by oncogenic ras, the most common defect in human tumors and blockade of NF- κ B activation inhibits ras mediated cell transformation. In addition, a role for NF- κ B in the regulation of apoptosis has been reported, strengthening the role of this transcription factor in the 10 regulation of tumor cell proliferation. TNF, ionizing radiation and DNA damaging agents have all been shown to activate NF- κ B which in turn leads to the upregulated expression of several anti-apoptotic proteins. Conversely, inhibition of NF- κ B has been shown to enhance apoptotic-killing by these agents in several tumor cell types. As this likely represents a major mechanism of tumor cell resistance to 15 chemotherapy, inhibitors of NF- κ B activation may be useful chemotherapeutic agents as either single agents or adjunct therapy. Recent reports have implicated NF- κ B as an inhibitor of skeletal cell differentiation as well as a regulator of cytokine-induced muscle wasting (Guttridge et al. *Science*; 2000; 289: 2363-2365.) further supporting the potential of NF- κ B inhibitors as novel cancer therapies.

20 Several NF- κ B inhibitors are described in C. Wahl, et al. *J. Clin. Invest.* 101(5), 1163-1174 (1998), R. W. Sullivan, et al. *J. Med. Chem.* 41, 413-419 (1998), J. W. Pierce, et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 21096-21103 (1997)

The marine natural product hymenialdisine is known to inhibit NF- κ B. Roshak, A., et al., *JPET*, 283; 955-961 (1997). Breton, J. J and Chabot-Fletcher, M. 25 C., *JPET*, 282, 459-466 (1997).

Additionally, patent applications have been filed on indole and benzimidazole inhibitors of the IKK complex, see DE 19928424 and WO200130774, and the natural products staurosporine, quercetin, K252a and K252b have been shown to be IKK- β inhibitors, see Peet, G. W. and Li, J. J. *Biol. Chem.*,

274, 32655-32661 (1999) and Wisniewski, D., et al., *Analytical Biochem.* 274, 220-228 (1999).

U.S. Patent No. 3,963,750 describes the preparation of certain
5 aminothiophenes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention involves novel compounds and methods of using them for inhibiting the activation transcription factor NF- κ B.

10 An object of the present invention is to provide a method for treating diseases which may be therapeutically modified by altering the activity of transcription factor NF- κ B.

Accordingly, in the first aspect, this invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Formula I.

15 In another aspect, this invention provides a method of treating diseases in which the disease pathology may be therapeutically modified by inhibiting phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of I κ B by IKK- β .

In still another aspect, this invention provides a method of treating diseases in which the disease pathology may be therapeutically modified by inhibiting
20 pathological activation of NF- κ B.

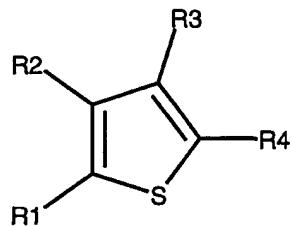
In a particular aspect, this invention provides methods for treating a variety of diseases associated with NF- κ B activation including inflammatory and tissue repair disorders, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and fibrotic diseases, dermatosis, including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and ultraviolet radiation (UV)-induced skin damage; autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, cancer, including Hodgkins disease, cachexia, inflammation associated with infection and certain viral infections, including

acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), adult respiratory distress syndrome and Ataxia-Telangiectasia

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5

The compounds of the present invention are selected from Formula (I) herein below:



10

(I)

wherein:

15

R₁ is NR₅R₆;
R₂ is CONH₂, or SO₂NH₂;
R₃ is H, or halogen;

20

R₄ is aryl, or heteroaryl;
R₅ is H, or alkyl;
R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, CSNH-R₈, SO₂NH-R₈, and

SO₂NH-R₉;

R₇ is H or alkyl; provided that when R₂ is CONH₂ and R₅ is H, R₇ is not H;

R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl; and

R₉ is H, or alkyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates thereof.

25

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those wherein:

R₃ is H;
R₅ is H; and

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, and SO₂NH-R₉;

More preferred compounds are those wherein
R₆ is CONH-R₇, or SO₂NH-R₉.

5 The present invention also involves compounds wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is SO₂NH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

R₄ is aryl, or heteroaryl;

10 R₅ is H, or alkyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, CSNH-R₈, SO₂NH-R₈, and SO₂NH-R₉;

R₇ is H, or alkyl;

15 R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl; and

R₉ is H, or alkyl.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a compound wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is CONH₂;

20 R₃ is H, or halogen;

R₄ is aryl, or heteroaryl;

R₅ is H, or alkyl;

R₆ is SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂NH-R₈, or SO₂NH-R₉;

R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl; and

25 R₉ is H, or alkyl.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention is a compound wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is CONH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

30 R₄ is selected from the group consisting of aryl, and heteroaryl (except 4-pyridyl);

R₅ is alkyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, and CSNH-R₈;

R₇ is H, or alkyl;

5 R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl;

R₉ is H, or alkyl.

Compounds useful in this embodiment include:

2-[(Pyridin-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; and

5-Phenyl-2-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

10 Yet another embodiment of the present invention involves a compound wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is CONH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

15 R₄ is selected from aryl (except unsubstituted phenyl), and heteroaryl (except 4-pyridyl);

R₅ is H;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, and CSNH-R₈,

20 R₇ is H (except when R₅ is H), or alkyl; and

R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl.

Compounds useful in this embodiment include

2-(3-Isopropyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; 5-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

25 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-(3-Ethyl-thioureido)-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-propyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

30 5-Acetyl-amino-5'-chloro-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-ureido-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

5 Yet another embodiment of the present invention involves a compound
wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is CONH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

10 R₄ is aryl (except unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl substituted by 1 or 2
halogens or methyl, trifluoromethyl, methoxy), or heteroaryl (except 4-
pyridyl);

R₅ is H;

R₆ is CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;

15 Compounds useful in this embodiment include:

5-Acetylamino-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(3-cyano-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

20 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(3-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

25 5-Acetylamino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

5-Acetylamino-4'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

5-Acetylamino-5'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-acetylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

30 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

The present invention further provides a preferred method of treatment of diseases associated with NF- κ B activation, comprising administering to a subject in

5 need thereof one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of
2-Amino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 2-Amino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-Acetylamino-5-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-[(Pyridin-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Phenyl-2-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

20 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-cyano-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

25 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

30 2-Acetylamino-5-(3;4-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetylamino-5-(4-bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2,4-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2,3-dichloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Isopropyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 5-Acetylamino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-4'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-5'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-acetylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-(3-Ethyl-thioureido)-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-propyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Amino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

20 2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

25 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-5'-chloro-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

30 5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; and
5-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-ureido-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

More preferred compounds useful in the present invention are selected from

5 the group consisting of:

2-Acetylamino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-5'-chloro-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide; and

20 2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

This invention provides methods for treating a variety of diseases associated with NF- κ B activation including inflammatory and tissue repair disorders; particularly rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and fibrotic diseases; dermatosis, including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and ultraviolet radiation (UV)-induced skin damage; autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, cancer, including Hodgkin's disease, cachexia, inflammation associated with infection

and certain viral infections, including aquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), adult respiratory distress syndrome, and Ataxia Telangiectasia.

DEFINITIONS

5 The present invention includes all hydrates, solvates, complexes and prodrugs of the compounds of this invention. Prodrugs are any covalently bonded compounds, which release the active parent, drug according to Formulas I and II *in vivo*. If a chiral center or another form of an isomeric center is present in a compound of the present invention, all forms of such isomer or isomers, including 10 enantiomers and diastereomers, are intended to be covered herein. Inventive compounds containing a chiral center may be used as a racemic mixture, an enantiomerically enriched mixture, or the racemic mixture may be separated using well-known techniques and an individual enantiomer may be used alone. In cases in which compounds have unsaturated carbon-carbon double bonds, both the cis (Z) 15 and trans (E) isomers are within the scope of this invention. In cases wherein compounds may exist in tautomeric forms, such as keto-enol tautomers, each tautomeric form is contemplated as being included within this invention whether existing in equilibrium or predominantly in one form.

The meaning of any substituent at any one occurrence in Formula I or any 20 subformula thereof is independent of its meaning, or any other substituent's meaning, at any other occurrence, unless specified otherwise.

As used herein, "alkyl" refers to an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group joined by single carbon-carbon bonds and having 1-6 carbon atoms joined together. The alkyl hydrocarbon group may be linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or 25 unsaturated. Substituents on optionally substituted alkyl are selected from the group consisting of aryl, OH, O-alkyl, CO, halogen, CF₃, and OCF₃.

As used herein, "aryl" refers to an optionally substituted aromatic group with at least one ring having a conjugated pi-electron system, containing up to two conjugated or fused ring systems. Aryl includes carbocyclic aryl, and biaryl groups, 30 all of which may be optionally substituted. Substituents are selected from the group

consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, NH₂, OCF₃, CF₃, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, CN, CHO, SO₂-alkyl and NO₂.

As used herein, "heteroaryl" refers to an optionally substituted aromatic group with at least one ring having a conjugated pi-electron system, containing up to 5 two conjugated or fused ring systems and 1-3 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N. Heteroaryl includes carbocyclic heteroarylaryl, aryl-heteroaryl and biheteroarylaryl groups, all of which may be optionally substituted. Preferred aryl include phenyl and naphthyl. More preferred aryl include phenyl. Preferred substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, NH₂, OCF₃, CF₃, O-alkyl, S-10 alkyl, CN, CHO, SO₂-alkyl and NO₂. Examples of heteroaryl rings included pyrrole, furan, thiophene, indole, isoindole, benzofuran, isobenzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinolizine, pyrazole, imidazole, isoxazole, oxazole, isothiazole, thiazole, pyridazine, pyrimidine, and pyrazine.

As used herein "halogen" refers to include F, Cl, Br, and I.

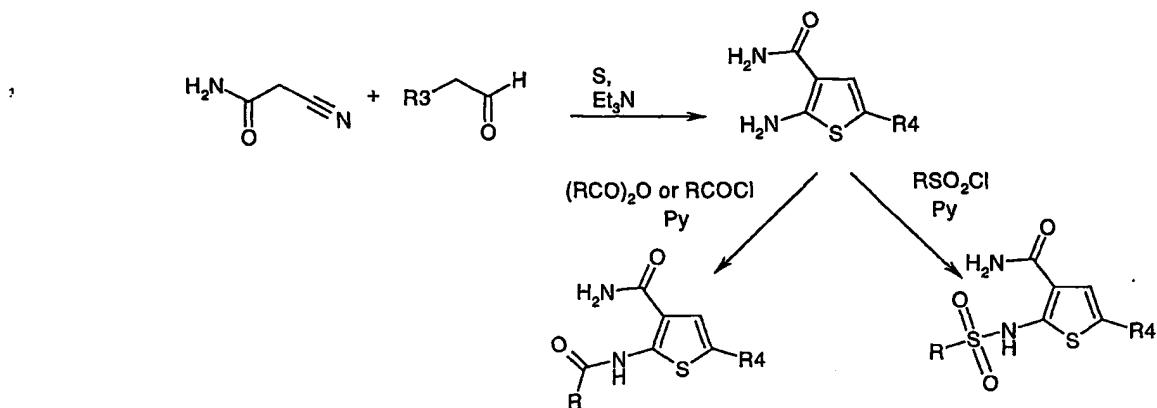
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METHODS OF PREPARATION

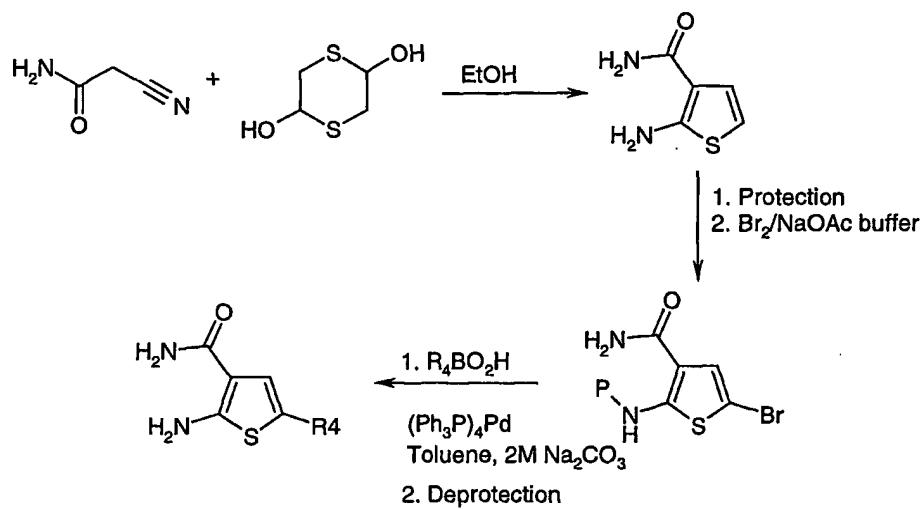
The compounds of the present invention may be conveniently prepared by the methods set forth in Schemes 1-8 below. A general solution preparation of aminothiophene carboxamides is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,963,750, to A C. 20 Goudie, incorporated herein by reference, and is described below and in Scheme 1. An alternative method is described below and in Scheme 2. Methods for the general preparation for the corresponding sulfonamides are outlined in Schemes 3-4. A method for the general preparation of the thiophenecarboxamide urea or thiourea analogs is described in Scheme 5 and methods for the general preparation of the 25 thiophenesulfonamide urea or thiourea analogs is described in Scheme 6. A method for the general preparation of the thiophenecarboxamide sulfonylurea analogs is described in Scheme 7 and a method for the general preparation of the thiophenesulfonamide sulfonylurea analogs is described in Scheme 8.

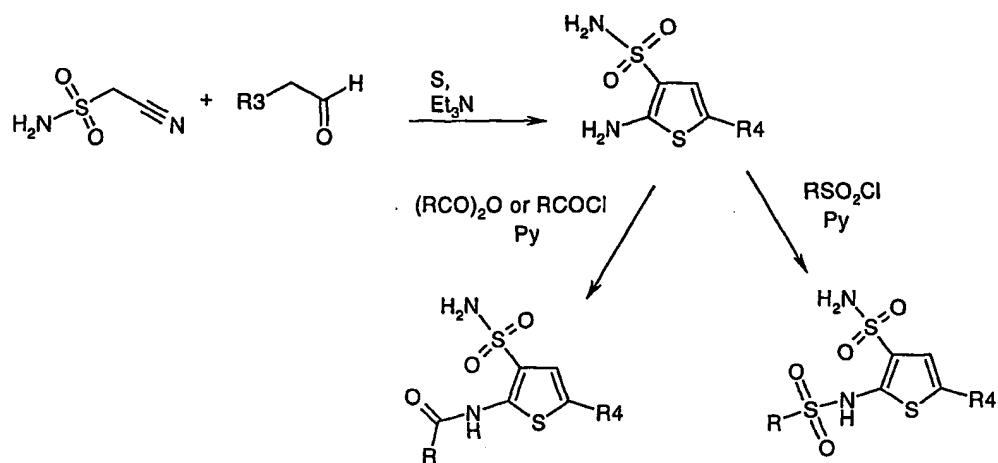
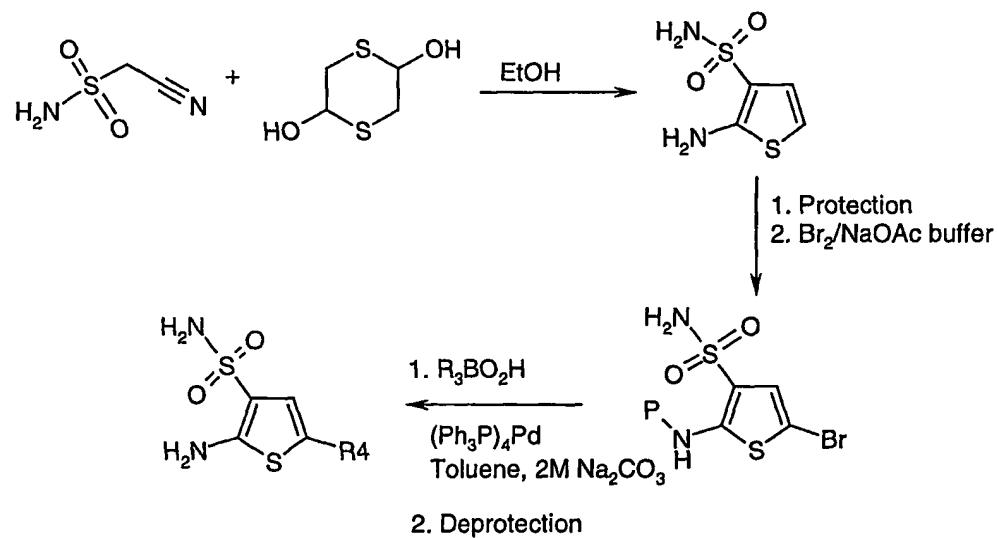
General Preparation:

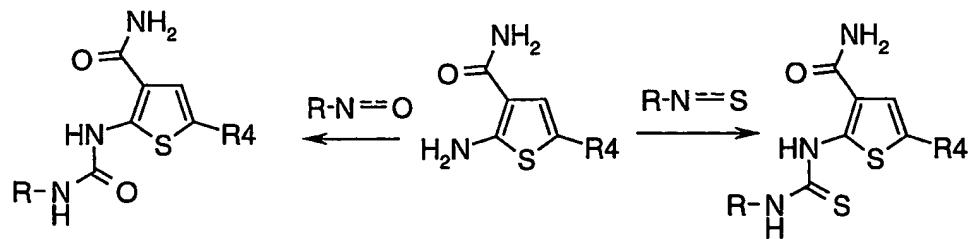
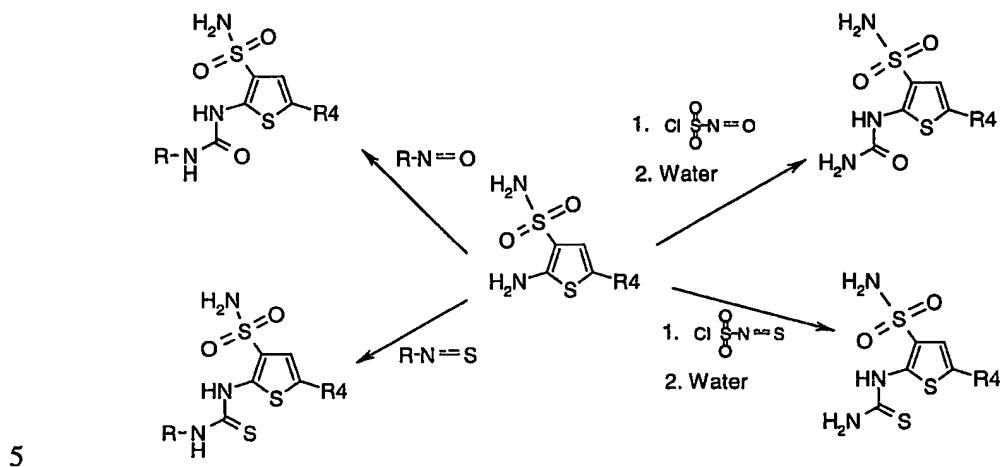
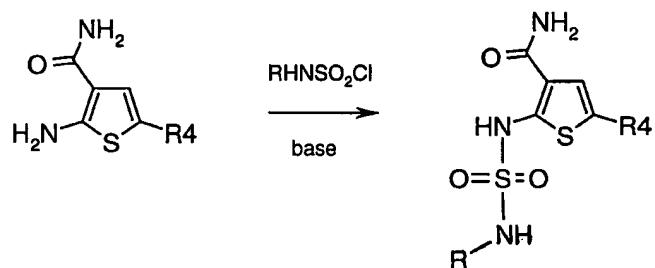
Using the procedure of U.S. Patent No. 3,963,750, triethylamine is added to a mixture of cyanoacetamide and sulfur in DMF at 40-45 °C and the resulting solution is treated with an aryl acetaldehyde to give an aminothiophene. Treatment of 5 resulting aminothiophene with an acid anhydride or acid chloride in pyridine gives the corresponding amide (Scheme 1). Treatment of the amine with a sulfonyl chloride in pyridine gives the corresponding sulfonamide (Scheme 1). Alternatively, using the method of K.-H. Weber and H. Daniel (Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1979, 328-333) cyanoacetamide and mercaptoacetaldehyde in ethanol are treated with 10 triethylamine at reflux to give the aminothiophene. Bromination of the protected aminothiophene in aqueous buffer with Br₂ gives the 5-bromothiophene which can be treated with various aryl boronic acids to give the corresponding 5-aryl thiophene analogs (Scheme 2). The corresponding sulfonamide can be made starting from cyanosulfonamide (available by method outlined in U.S. Patent No. 2978482) 15 (Scheme 3 and 4). Treatment of an aminothiophenecarboxamide with an alkyl or aryl isocyanate or isothiocyanate gives the corresponding alkyl or aryl urea or thiourea (Scheme 5). Treatment of an aminothiophenesulfonamide analog with an alkyl or aryl isocyanate or isothiocyanate gives the corresponding alkyl or aryl urea or thiourea (Scheme 6). Treatment of an aminothiophenesulfonamide analog with 20 chlorosulfonyl isocyanate or chlorosulfonyl thioisocyanate and subsequent quenching with water gives the corresponding primary urea or thiourea (Scheme 6). Treatment of an aminothiophenecarboxamide with an aminosulfonyl chloride gives the corresponding sulfonyl urea (Scheme 7). Treatment of an aminothiophenesulfonamide analog with an aminosulfonyl chloride gives the 25 corresponding sulfonyl urea (Scheme 8).

Scheme 1

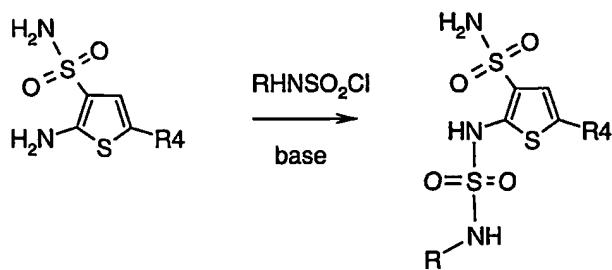
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Scheme 2

Scheme 3**Scheme 4**

Scheme 5**Scheme 6****Scheme 7**

Scheme 8



Referring to the methods of preparing the compounds of Formula I set forth
5 in Schemes 1-8 above, the skilled artisan will appreciate that the present invention
includes all novel intermediates required to make the compounds of Formula I.

The starting materials used herein are commercially available or are prepared
by routine methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and can be found
in standard reference books, such as the COMPENDIUM OF ORGANIC
10 SYNTHETIC METHODS, Vol. I-VI (published by Wiley-Interscience).

Acid addition salts of the compounds of Formula I are prepared in a standard
manner in a suitable solvent from the parent compound and an excess of an acid,
such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, phosphoric, acetic,
trifluoroacetic, maleic, succinic or methanesulfonic. Certain of the compounds form
15 inner salts or zwitterions, which may be acceptable. Cationic salts are prepared by
treating the parent compound with an excess of an alkaline reagent, such as a
hydroxide, carbonate or alkoxide, containing the appropriate cation; or with an
appropriate organic amine. Cations such as Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} and NH_4^+
are specific examples of cations present in pharmaceutically acceptable salts.
20 Halides, sulfate, phosphate, alkanoates (such as acetate and trifluoroacetate),
benzoates, and sulfonates (such as mesylate) are examples of anions present in
pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

This invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a
compound according to Formula, I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent
25 or excipient. Accordingly, the compounds of Formula I may be used in the
manufacture of a medicament. Pharmaceutical compositions of the compounds of

Formula I prepared as hereinbefore described may be formulated as solutions or lyophilized powders for parenteral administration. Powders may be reconstituted by addition of a suitable diluent or other pharmaceutically acceptable carrier prior to use. The liquid formulation may be a buffered, isotonic, aqueous solution.

- 5 Examples of suitable diluents are normal isotonic saline solution, standard 5% dextrose in water or buffered sodium or ammonium acetate solution. Such formulation is especially suitable for parenteral administration, but may also be used for oral administration or contained in a metered dose inhaler or nebulizer for insufflation. It may be desirable to add excipients such as polyvinylpyrrolidone,
- 10 gelatin, hydroxy cellulose, acacia, polyethylene glycol, mannitol, sodium chloride or sodium citrate.

Alternately, these compounds may be encapsulated, tableted or prepared in an emulsion or syrup for oral administration. Pharmaceutically acceptable solid or liquid carriers may be added to enhance or stabilize the composition, or to facilitate preparation of the composition. Solid carriers include starch, lactose, calcium sulfate dihydrate, terra alba, magnesium stearate or stearic acid, talc, pectin, acacia, agar or gelatin. Liquid carriers include syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, saline and water. The carrier may also include a sustained release material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or with a wax. The amount of solid carrier varies but, preferably, will be between about 20 mg to about 1 g per dosage unit. The pharmaceutical preparations are made following the conventional techniques of pharmacy involving milling, mixing, granulating, and compressing, when necessary, for tablet forms; or milling, mixing and filling for hard gelatin capsule forms. When a liquid carrier is used, the preparation will be in the form of a syrup, elixir, emulsion or an aqueous or non-aqueous suspension. Such a liquid formulation may be administered directly p.o. or filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

For rectal administration, the compounds of this invention may also be combined with excipients such as cocoa butter, glycerin, gelatin or polyethylene glycols and molded into a suppository.

- 30 The methods of the present invention include topical inhaled and intracolonic administration of the compounds of Formula I. By topical administration is meant

non-systemic administration, including the application of a compound of the invention externally to the epidermis, to the buccal cavity and instillation of such a compound into the ear, eye and nose, wherein the compound does not significantly enter the blood stream. By systemic administration is meant oral, intravenous,

5 intraperitoneal and intramuscular administration. The amount of a compound of the invention (hereinafter referred to as the active ingredient) required for therapeutic or prophylactic effect upon topical administration will, of course, vary with the compound chosen, the nature and severity of the condition being treated and the animal undergoing treatment, and is ultimately at the discretion of the physician

10 While it is possible for an active ingredient to be administered alone as the raw chemical, it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation. The active ingredient may comprise, for topical administration, from 0.01 to 5.0 wt% of the formulation.

15 The topical formulations of the present invention, both for veterinary and for human medical use, comprise an active ingredient together with one or more acceptable carriers therefor and optionally any other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof.

20 Formulations suitable for topical administration include liquid or semi-liquid preparations suitable for penetration through the skin to the site of where treatment is required such as: liniments, lotions, creams, ointments or pastes, and drops suitable for administration to the eye, ear or nose.

25 Drops according to the present invention may comprise sterile aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions and may be prepared by dissolving the active ingredient in a suitable aqueous solution of a bactericidal and/or fungicidal agent and/or any other suitable preservative, and preferably including a surface active agent. The resulting solution may then be clarified by filtration, transferred to a suitable container, which is then sealed and sterilized by autoclaving, or maintaining at 90-100 C for half an hour. Alternatively, the solution may be sterilized by

30 filtration and transferred to the container by an aseptic technique. Examples of bactericidal and fungicidal agents suitable for inclusion in the drops are

phenylmercuric nitrate or acetate (0.002%), benzalkonium chloride (0.01%) and chlorhexidine acetate (0.01%). Suitable solvents for the preparation of an oily solution include glycerol, diluted alcohol and propylene glycol.

Lotions according to the present invention include those suitable for application to the skin or eye. An eye lotion may comprise a sterile aqueous solution optionally containing a bactericide and may be prepared by methods similar to those for the preparation of drops. Lotions or liniments for application to the skin may also include an agent to hasten drying and to cool the skin, such as an alcohol or acetone, and/or a moisturizer such as glycerol or an oil such as castor oil or arachis oil.

Creams, ointments or pastes according to the present invention are semi-solid formulations of the active ingredient for external application. They may be made by mixing the active ingredient in finely divided or powdered form, alone or in solution or suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous fluid, with the aid of suitable machinery, with a greasy or non-greasy basis. The basis may comprise hydrocarbons such as hard, soft or liquid paraffin, glycerol, beeswax, a metallic soap, a mucilage, an oil of natural origin such as almond, corn, arachis, castor or olive oil, wool fat or its derivatives, or a fatty acid such as stearic or oleic acid together with an alcohol such as propylene glycol or macrogols. The formulation may incorporate any suitable surface active agent such as an anionic, cationic or non-ionic surface active agent such as sorbitan esters or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof. Suspending agents such as natural gums, cellulose derivatives or in organic materials such as silicaceous silicas, and other ingredients such as lanolin, may also be included.

25

UTILITY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The compounds of Formula I are useful as inhibitors of the IKK-beta kinase phosphorylation of I_KB and as such are inhibitors of NF- κ B activation. The present method utilizes compositions and formulations of said compounds, including pharmaceutical compositions and formulations of said compounds.

The present invention particularly provides methods of treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate NF- κ B activation, which methods comprise administering to an animal, particularly a mammal, most particularly a human in need thereof one or more compounds of Formula I. The present invention

5 particularly provides methods for treating inflammatory and tissue repair disorders, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and fibrotic diseases; dermatosis, including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and ultraviolet radiation (UV)-induced skin damage, autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus

10 erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, cancer, including Hodgkins disease, cachexia, inflammation associated with infection and certain viral infections, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), adult respiratory distress syndrome and Ataxia

15 Telangiectasia.

For acute therapy, parenteral administration of one or more compounds of Formula I is useful. An intravenous infusion of the compound in 5% dextrose in water or normal saline, or a similar formulation with suitable excipients, is most effective, although an intramuscular bolus injection is also useful. Typically, the parenteral

20 dose will be about 0.01 to about 50 mg/kg; preferably between 0.1 and 20 mg/kg, in a manner to maintain the concentration of drug in the plasma at a concentration effective to inhibit IKK-beta and therefore activation of NF- κ B. The compounds are administered one to four times daily at a level to achieve a total daily dose of about 0.4 to about 80 mg/kg/day. The precise amount of a compound used in the present

25 method which is therapeutically effective, and the route by which such compound is best administered, is readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art by comparing the blood level of the agent to the concentration required to have a therapeutic effect.

The compounds of Formulas I may also be administered orally to the patient,

30 in a manner such that the concentration of drug is sufficient to inhibit IKK-beta and therefore activation of NF- κ B or to achieve any other therapeutic indication as

disclosed herein. Typically, a pharmaceutical composition containing the compound is administered at an oral dose of between about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg in a manner consistent with the condition of the patient. Preferably the oral dose would be about 0.5 to about 20 mg/kg.

5 The compounds of Formulas I may also be administered topically to the patient, in a manner such that the concentration of drug is sufficient to inhibit IKK-beta and therefore activation of NF- κ B or to achieve any other therapeutic indication as disclosed herein. Typically, a pharmaceutical composition containing the compound is administered in a topical formulation of between about 0.01% to about
10 10% w/w.

No unacceptable toxicological effects are expected when compounds of the present invention are administered in accordance with the present invention.

The ability of the compounds described herein to inhibit the activation of NF- κ B is clearly evidenced in their ability to inhibit the phosphorylation of the N-terminal fragment of I κ B- α by IKK- β (see Table 1 for examples). These compounds also block the degradation of I κ B- α and the nuclear translocation of NF- κ B in
15 human monocytes and other mammalian cells upon activation of the cells with a pro-inflammatory stimuli (e.g., TNF- α , LPS, etc.). In addition these compounds inhibit pro-inflammatory mediator production from LPS-stimulated human
20 monocytes and stimulated human primary synovial fibroblasts. The utility of the present NF- κ B inhibitors in the therapy of diseases is premised on the importance of NF- κ B activation in a variety of diseases.

NF- κ B plays a key role in the regulated expression of a large number of pro-inflammatory mediators including cytokines such as TNF, IL-1 β , IL-6 and IL-8
25 (Mukaida *et al.*, 1990; Liberman and Baltimore, 1990; Matsusaka *et al.*, 1993), cell adhesion molecules, such as ICAM and VCAM (Marui *et al.*, 1993; Kawai *et al.*, 1995; Ledebur and Parks, 1995), and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) (Xie *et al.*, 1994; Adcock *et al.*, 1994). (Full reference citations are at the end of this section). Such mediators are known to play a role in the recruitment of leukocytes at
30 sites of inflammation and in the case of iNOS, may lead to organ destruction in some

inflammatory and autoimmune diseases (McCartney-Francis *et al.*, 1993; Kleemann *et al.*, 1993.

Evidence for an important role of NF- κ B in inflammatory disorders is obtained in studies of asthmatic patients. Bronchial biopsies taken from mild atopic 5 asthmatics show significant increases in the number of cells in the submucosa staining for activated NF- κ B, total NF- κ B, and NF- κ B-regulated cytokines such as GM-CSF and TNF α compared to biopsies from normal non-atopic controls (Wilson *et al.*, 1998). Furthermore, the percentage of vessels expressing NF- κ B immunoreactivity is increased as is IL-8 immunoreactivity in the epithelium of the 10 biopsy specimens (Wilson *et al.*, 1998). As such, inhibition of IL-8 production through the inhibition of NF- κ B, as has been demonstrated by these compounds would be predicted be beneficial in airway inflammation.

Recent studies suggest that NF- κ B may also play a critical role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Activated NF- κ B is seen in 15 colonic biopsy specimens from Chron's disease and ulcerative colitis patients (Ardite *et al.*, 1998; Rogler *et al.*, 1998; Schreiber *et al.*, 1998). Activation is evident in the inflamed mucosa but not in uninflamed mucosa (Ardite *et al.*, 1998; Rogler *et al.*, 1998) and is associated with increased IL-8 mRNA expression in the same sites (Ardite *et al.*, 1998). Furthermore, corticosteroid treatment strongly inhibits 20 intestinal NF- κ B activation and reduces colonic inflammation (Ardite *et al.*, 1998; Schreiber *et al.*, 1998). Again, inhibition of IL-8 production through the inhibition of NF- κ B, as has been demonstrated by these compounds would be predicted be beneficial in inflammatory bowel disease.

Animal models of gastrointestinal inflammation provide further support for 25 NF- κ B as a key regulator of colonic inflammation. Increased NF- κ B activity is observed in the lamina propria macrophages in 2,4,6,-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS)-induced colitis in mice with p65 being a major component of the activated complexes (Neurath *et al.*, 1996; Neurath and Pettersson, 1997). Local administration of p65 antisense abrogates the signs of established colitis in the 30 treated animals with no signs of toxicity (Neurath *et al.*, 1996; Neurath and

Pettersson, 1997). As such, one would predict that small molecule inhibitors of NF- κ B would be useful in the treatment of IBD.

Further evidence for a role of NF- κ B in inflammatory disorders comes from studies of rheumatoid synovium. Although NF- κ B is normally present as an inactive cytoplasmic complex, recent immunohistochemical studies have indicated that NF- κ B is present in the nuclei, and hence active, in the cells comprising human rheumatoid synovium (Handel *et al.*, 1995; Marok *et al.*, 1996; Sioud *et al.*, 1998) and in animal models of the disease (Tsao *et al.*, 1997). The staining is associated with type A synoviocytes and vascular endothelium (Marok *et al.*, 1996).

10 Furthermore, constitutive activation of NF- κ B is seen in cultured synoviocytes (Roshak *et al.*, 1996; Miyazawa *et al.*, 1998) and in synovial cell cultures stimulated with IL-1 β or TNF α (Roshak *et al.*, 1996; Fujisawa *et al.*, 1996; Roshak *et al.*, 1997). Thus, the activation of NF- κ B may underlie the increased cytokine production and leukocyte infiltration characteristic of inflamed synovium. The 15 ability of these compounds to inhibit NF- κ B and thereby inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory mediators (e.g. cytokines and prostanooids) by these cells would be predicted to yield benefit in rheumatoid arthritis.

Biological Assays:

20 The compounds of this invention may be tested in one of several biological assays to determine the concentration of compound, which is required to have a given pharmacological effect.

NF- κ B activity may also be measured in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) to assess the presence of NF- κ B protein in the nucleus. The cells of 25 interest are cultured to a density of 1×10^6 /mL. The cells are harvested by centrifugation, washed in PBS without Ca $^{2+}$ and Mg $^{2+}$ and resuspended in PBS with Ca $^{2+}$ and Mg $^{2+}$ at 1×10^7 cells/mL. To examine the effect of compound on the activation of NF- κ B, the cell suspensions are treated with various concentrations of drug or vehicle (DMSO, 0.1%) for 30 min. at 37 °C prior to stimulation with TNF- α 30 (5.0 ng/mL) for an additional 15 min. Cellular and nuclear extracts are prepared

follows. Briefly, at the end of the incubation period the cells (1×10^7 cells) are washed 2x in PBS without Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} . The resulting cell pellets are resuspended in 20 uL of Buffer A (10 mM Hepes (pH 7.9), 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl_2 , 0.5 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and 0.1% NP-40) and incubated on ice for 10 min. The nuclei
5 are pelleted by microcentrifugation at 3500 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C. The resulting supernatant was collected as the cellular extract and the nuclear pellet was resuspended in 15 uL Buffer C (20 mM Hepes (pH 7.9), 0.42 M NaCl, 1.5mM MgCl₂, 25% glycerol, 0.2 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM DTT, and 0.5 mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride (PMSF)). The suspensions are mixed gently for 20
10 min at 4 °C then microcentrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant is collected and diluted to 60 uL with Buffer D (20mM Hepes (pH 7.9), 50 mM KCl, 20% glycerol, 0.2 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM DTT, and 0.5 mM PMSF). All samples are stored at -80 °C until analyzed. The protein concentration of the extracts is determined according to the method of Bradford (Bradford, 1976) with
15 BioRad reagents.

The effect of compounds on transcription factor activation is assessed in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) using nuclear extracts from treated cells as described above. The double stranded NF-κB consensus oligonucleotides (5'-AGTTGAGGGGACTTCCCAGGC-3') are labelled with T₄ polynucleotide kinase
20 and [$\text{g-}^{32}\text{P}$]ATP. The binding mixture (25 uL) contains 10 mM Hepes-NaOH (pH 7.9), 4 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.9), 60 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 10% glycerol, 0.3 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, and 1 ug poly(dI-dC)•poly(dI-dC). The binding mixtures (10 ug nuclear extract protein) are incubated for 20 min at room temperature with 0.5 ng of ^{32}P -labelled oligonucleotide (50,000-100,000 cpm) in the
25 presence or absence of unlabeled competitor after which the mixture is loaded on a 4% polyacrylamide gel prepared in 1X Tris borate/EDTA and electrophoresed at 200 V for 2 h. Following electrophoresis the gels are dried and exposed to film for detection of the binding reaction.

The effect of compounds on the phosphorylation of I_KB may be monitored in
30 a Western blot. Cellular extracts are subjected to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) on 10% gels (BioRad, Hercules,

CA) and the proteins transferred to nitrocellulose sheets (Hybondtm-ECL, Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL). Immunoblot assays are performed using a polyclonal rabbit antibody directed against I κ B α or I κ B β followed with a peroxidase-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL). Immunoreactive bands are detected using the Enhanced Chemiluminescence (ECL) assay system (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL).

Assays for I κ B kinases were conducted as follows: IKK- α was expressed as a hexa-histidine tagged protein in baculovirus-infected insect cells and purified over a Ni-NTA affinity column. Kinase activity was assayed using 50 ng of purified protein in assay buffer (20 mM Hepes, pH 7.7, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM MnCl₂, 10 mM β -glycerophosphate, 10 mM NaF, 10 mM PNPP, 0.3 mM Na₃VO₄, 1 mM benzamidine, 2 μ M PMSF, 10 μ g/ml aprotinin, 1 ug/mL leupeptin, 1 ug/mL pepstatin, 1 mM DTT) containing various concentrations of compound or DMSO vehicle and ATP as indicated (Pharmacia Biotech Inc., Piscataway, NJ). The reaction was started by the addition of 200 ng I κ B-GST (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA), in a total volume of 50 μ L. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 h. at 30 °C after which the reaction was terminated by the addition of EDTA to a final concentration of 20 mM. Kinase activity was determined by dissociation-enhanced lanthanide fluorescence immunoassay (Wallac Oy, Turku, Finland) using a phospho-I κ B- α (Ser32) antibody (New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA) and an Eu³⁺-labelled anti-rabbit IgG (Wallac Oy, Turku, Finland). The plates were read in a VICTOR 1420 Multilabel Counter (Wallac), using a standard europium protocol (excitation 340 nm, emission 615 nm; fluorescence measured for 400 μ s after a 400 usec delay). Data are expressed as fluorescence (cps) units.

IKK- β was expressed as a GST-tagged protein, and its activity was assessed in a 96-well scintillation proximity assay (SPA). Briefly, IKK- β was diluted in assay buffer as described above (20 nM final), with various concentrations of compound or DMSO vehicle, 240 nM ATP and 200 nCi [γ -³³P]-ATP (10 mCi/mL, 2000 Ci/mmol; NEN Life Science Products, Boston, MA). The reaction was started with the

addition of a biotinylated peptide comprising amino acids 15 – 46 of I κ B- α (American Peptide) to a final concentration of 2.4 μ M, in a total volume of 50 μ L. The sample incubated for one hour at 30 °C, followed by the addition of 150 μ L of stop buffer (PBS w/o Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, 0.1% Triton X-100 (v/v), 10 mM EDTA) 5 containing 0.2 mg streptavidin-coated SPA PVT beads (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ). The sample was mixed, incubated for 10 min. at room temperature, centrifuged (1000 xg, 2 minutes), and measured on a Hewlett-Packard TopCount.

The effect of IKK- β inhibitors on primary synovial fibroblast mediator production was assessed as follows: Primary cultures of human RSF were obtained by enzymatic digestion of synovium obtained from adult patients with rheumatoid arthritis as previously described (Roshak *et al.*, 1996b). Cells were cultured in Earl's Minimal Essential Medium (EMEM) which contained 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY), at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Cultures were used at passages 4 through 9 in order to obtain a more uniform type B fibroblast population. For some studies, fibroblasts were plated at 5 x 10⁴ cells/mL in 16 mm (diameter) 24 well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA). Cells (70-80% confluence) were exposed to IL-1 β (1 ng/mL) (Genzyme, Cambridge, MA) for the designated time. Drugs in DMSO vehicle (1%) 10 were added to the cell cultures 15 minutes prior to the addition of IL-1. Studies were conducted 3-4 times using synovial cells from different donors. RSF cellular extracts were prepared from cells treated as described above. Briefly, human RSF were removed by trypsin/EDTA, washed, and harvested by centrifugation. Cellular extracts were prepared as previously described (Dignam *et al.*, 1983; Osborn, *et al.*, 15 1989). Briefly, at the end of the incubation period the cells (1x10⁷ cells) were washed 2x in PBS without Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺. The resulting cell pellets were resuspended in 20 μ L of Buffer A (10 mM Hepes (pH 7.9), 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM. 20

Effect of IKK- β inhibition on human monocyte stimulated eicosanoid and cytokine production was assessed as follows: Monocytes were isolated from heparinized whole blood by double gradient centrifugation as previously described. 25

Isolated monocyte enriched PBMCs were then adhered to 24 well culture plates at 2 x 10⁶ cells/mL in RPMI 1640 10% FBS (Hyclone, Logan, Utah) for 2 h. to further enrich the monocyte population. The media was then removed, cells washed once with RPMI 1640, and 1 mL RPMI 1640 10% FBS was added to the wells. Test
5 compounds are added to the wells with a final vehicle concentration of 0.05% DMSO. Monocytes were activated by the addition of 200 ng/mL endotoxin (LPS; *E. coli* serotype 026:B6)(Sigma, St. Louis, MO.) and incubated for 24 hrs. Cell-free supernates were analyzed by ELISA for TNF- α (EIA developed at SB), PGE₂ (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI), and IL-8 and IL-6 Biosource International,
10 Camarillo, CA). Viability of the cells was determined by trypan blue exclusion.

Effect of IKK- β inhibitors on phorbol ester-induced inflammation was assessed as follows: The inflammatory response induced by the cutaneous application of phorbol ester (PMA) to the external pinnae of Balb/c mice has proven to be a useful model to examine multifactorial inflammatory cell infiltration and
15 inflammatory alteration of epidermis. The intense inflammatory lesion is dominated by neutrophil infiltration, which can be easily quantified by measurement tissue concentration myeloperoxidase, an azurophilic granular enzyme present in neutrophils. In addition, the overall intensity of the inflammatory response can be measured by determination of ear thickness. Balb/c mice (n = 6/group) were
20 administered drug treatment or vehicle followed by PMA (4 ug/ear). The mice were sacrificed 4 h. later, the ear thickness determined and NF- κ B activation was monitored by I κ B α western or EMSA analysis.

Effect of IKK- β inhibitors on rat carrageenan-induced paw edema was assessed as follows: Male Lewis rats (Charles River- Raleigh, NC) were housed and
25 allowed free access to food and water, and weighed between 200-275g for each experiment. Compound or vehicle (0.5% Tragacanth (p.o.) or 10%DMSO, 5%DMA, 30% Cremophor(i.p.)) was administered 30 minutes to 1 hour prior to the carrageenan injection. Edema was induced by injection of 1% carrageenan in sterile dH₂O (0.05ml/paw) into the plantar surface of the right hindpaw. Paw thickness
30 was measured prior to administration of compound or vehicle, and again at 3 hours, to determine change in paw volume. Rats were euthanized by CO₂ inhalation and

the right hindfoot was removed, immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80C for analysis.

General

5 Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded at either 250, 300 or 400 MHz using, respectively, a Bruker AM 250, Bruker ARX 300 or Bruker AC 400 spectrometer. CDCl₃ is deuteriochloroform, DMSO-d₆ is hexadeuteriodimethylsulfoxide, and CD₃OD is tetradeuteriomethanol. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (d) downfield from the internal standard 10 tetramethylsilane. Abbreviations for NMR data are as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, app = apparent, br = broad. J indicates the NMR coupling constant measured in Hertz. Continuous wave infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 683 infrared spectrometer, and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) 15 spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Impact 400 D infrared spectrometer. IR and FTIR spectra were recorded in transmission mode, and band positions are reported in inverse wavenumbers (cm⁻¹). Mass spectra were taken on either VG 70 FE, PE Syx API III, or VG ZAB HF instruments, using fast atom bombardment (FAB) or electrospray (ES) ionization techniques. Elemental analyses were obtained using a 20 Perkin-Elmer 240C elemental analyzer. Melting points were taken on a Thomas-Hoover melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. All temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius.

Analtech Silica Gel GF and E. Merck Silica Gel 60 F-254 thin layer plates were used for thin layer chromatography. Both flash and gravity chromatography 25 were carried out on E. Merck Kieselgel 60 (230-400 mesh) silica gel.

Where indicated, certain of the materials were purchased from the Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, TCI America, Portland, OR..

Examples

30 In the following synthetic examples, temperature is in degrees Centigrade (°C). Unless otherwise indicated, all of the starting materials were obtained from

commercial sources. Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. These Examples are given to illustrate the invention, not to limit its scope. Reference is made to the claims for what is reserved to the inventors hereunder.

5

Example 1

Preparation of 2-Amino-5- (4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide

a. Preparation of (4-Fluoro-phenyl)-acetaldehyde

10 To a solution of PCC (23 g, 107 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) was added 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethanol (10 g, 71.4 mmol) dropwise over 30 min. The resulting dark solution was stirred at room temperature for 18 h (overnight). Ethyl ether (200 mL) was added to the solution and stirred for 10 min. The reaction mixture was filtered through Florisil and concentrated under reduced pressure to give brown oil, 15 which was then purified by flash chromatograph column (10% to 50% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give title compound as a brown solid (3.5 g, 25.4 mmol).

b. Preparation of 2-Amino-5- (4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide

20 As described in A. C. Goudie, US Patent 3,963,750, to the solution of 2-cyanoacetamide (2 g, 24 mmol), sulfur (0.77 g, 24 mmol) and (4-fluoro-phenyl)-acetaldehyde (3.3 g 24 mmol) from Example 1a in DMF (10 mL) was added triethyl amine (3.3 mL, 24 mmol) dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 18 h (overnight). The reaction mixture was then poured into ice water (20 mL) and taken up into ethyl acetate (3 x 25 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The product was then recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give title compound as light brown solid (3 g, 12.7 mmol, 53 % yield). A better yield could be achieved by purifying the mother liquid via flash chromatography (30% - 80 % ethyl acetate in hexane). LC MS [M+H]⁺ m/e 237.

Example 2**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

As described in A. C. Goudie, US Patent 3,963,750, a vigorously stirred mixture of the compound from Example 1 (0.01 mol) and pyridine (20 mL) at 0 °C was treated dropwise with acetylchloride (0.011 mol). The resulting solution was stirred a further 30 min at 0 °C and then poured onto cold water. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water and dried. Recrystallization from ethanol gave the above titled compound (90%, m.p. 230-233 °C).

10

Example 3**Preparation of 2-Amino-5-(4-methyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the procedure described in Example 1 but replacing 4-fluorophenylacetaldehyde with 4-methylphenylacetaldehyde gave the above titled compound. M.P. 228-230 °C.

Example 4**Preparation of 2-Amino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

20 Using the procedure described in Example 1 but replacing 4-fluorophenylacetaldehyde with 4-chlorophenylacetaldehyde gave the above titled compound. M.P. 255-257 °C.

Example 5**25 Preparation of 2-Amino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the procedure outlined in Example 1 but replacing 4-fluorophenylacetaldehyde with 3-chlorophenylacetaldehyde gave the above titled compound. M.P. 190-192 °C.

Example 5**Preparation of 2-Amino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the procedure outlined in Example 1 but replacing 4-fluorophenylacetaldehyde with phenylacetaldehyde gave the above titled compound.

5

Example 6**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the procedure outlined in Example 2 but replacing amino-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide with the compound from Example 5
10 gave the above titled compound.

Example 7**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

15 **a. 2-Amino-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

A mixture of thioacetaldehyde and cyanoacetamide in ethanol is heated with triethylamine at reflux for 1 h. the reaction is filtered and the filtrate is taken into ethyl acetate, washed with 2 N NaOH, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. Recrystallization from diethylether gives the above titled compound.

20

b. 2-Acetylamino-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide

Using the procedure outlined in Example 2 the compound from Example 7a is treated with acetic anhydride in pyridine to give the above titled compound.

25

c. 2-Acetylamino-5-bromo-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide

The compound from Example 7b in HBr/acetic acid is treated with bromine at 0 C. The reaction is continued until all of the starting material is consumed. Then the reaction is quenched with water, neutralized and extracted with ethyl acetate.

5 The organic extracts are washed with sodium thiosulfate solution, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated to give the above titled compound.

d. 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide

A mixture of Example 7c (1 equiv.), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (1 equiv.),
10 catalytic $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_4\text{Pd}$ and 2M Na_2CO_3 (aqueous) in toluene/EtOH (4:1) is heated at reflux in 24 h. The mixture is cooled, and the layers are separated. The aqueous layer is extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with Na_2CO_3 (aq.), dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated. Purification by flash chromatography gives the above titled compound. MS (LC/MS) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{m/e } 279$.

15

Example 8**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-cyano-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

20 Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 3-cyanophenylboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{m/e } 286$.

Example 9

25 **Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 4-dimethylaminophenylboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above
30 titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ \text{m/e } 304$.

Example 10**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

5

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 4-methanesulfonylphenylboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+ m/e$ 339.

10

Example 11**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

15

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+ m/e$ 305.

20

Example 12**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

25

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 3-hydroxyphenylboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+ m/e$ 291.

Example 13**Preparation of 5-Acetylamino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide**

30

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 3-thiopheneboronic acid for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+$ m/e 267.

5

Example 14**Preparation of 2-Acetylamino-5-naphthalen-2yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Using the method of Example 7d but substituting 2-naphthaleneboronic acid
10 for 4-fluorophenylboronic acid gave the above titled compound after preparative reverse phase HPLC. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+$ m/e 311.

Example 15**Preparation of 2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide**

Compound from Example 5 in pyridine was treated with methylisocyanate at room temperature. Evaporation and purification by reverse phase HPLC gave the above titled compound. MS (LC/MS) $[M+H]^+$ m/e 276.

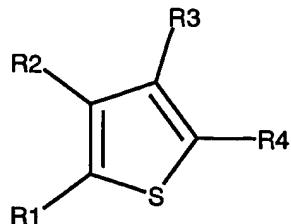
20

The above specification and Examples fully disclose how to make and use the compounds of the present invention. However, the present invention is not limited to the particular embodiments described hereinabove, but includes all modifications thereof within the scope of the following claims. The various
25 references to journals, patents and other publications which are cited herein comprise the state of the art and are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of inhibiting IKK- β phosphorylation and the subsequent degradation of I κ B comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I):

5



(I)

wherein:

- 10 R₁ is NR₅R₆;
- R₂ is CONH₂, or SO₂NH₂;
- R₃ is H, or halogen;
- R₄ is aryl, or heteroaryl;
- R₅ is H, or alkyl;
- 15 R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, CSNH-R₈, SO₂NH-R₈, and SO₂NH-R₉;
- R₇ is H or alkyl; provided that when R₂ is CONH₂ and R₅ is H, R₇ is not H;
- R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl; and
- 20 R₉ is H, or alkyl;
- and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates and solvates thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein:

- R₃ is H;
- 25 R₅ is H; and
- R₆ is selected from the group consisting of CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, and SO₂NH-R₉.

3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein:
R₆ is CONH-R₇, or SO₂NH-R₉.

5 4. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:
2-Amino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-[(Pyridin-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Phenyl-2-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

20 2-Acetylamino-5-(3-cyano-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

25 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3,4-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

30 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl-amino-5-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(4-bromo-2-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(3-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(2,4-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5 2-Acetyl-amino-5-(2,3-dichloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(3-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(2-bromo-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Isopropyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
10 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetyl-amino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetyl-amino-4'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetyl-amino-5'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
15 2-Acetyl-amino-5-(4-acetyl-amino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Ethyl-thioureido)-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-propyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Amino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Amino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
20 2-Acetyl-amino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
25 2-Acetyl-amino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetyl-amino-5-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
30 5-Acetyl-amino-5'-chloro-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3]bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; and
5-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-ureido-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

5

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 2-Acetylamino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-Acetylamino-5-(2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-Acetylamino-5-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-Acetylamino-5'-chloro-[2,2]bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

20 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3]bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide; and
2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

6. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is an inflammatory or
25 tissue repair disorder.

7. A method according to Claim 6 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of inflammatory and tissue repair disorders, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, asthma and COPD (chronic obstructive
30 pulmonary disease) osteoarthritis, osteoporosis and fibrotic diseases, dermatosis, including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and ultraviolet radiation (UV)-induced skin

damage, autoimmune diseases including systemic lupus eythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, alkylosing spondylitis, tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, cancer, including Hodgkins disease, cachexia, inflammation associated with infection
5 and certain viral infections, including aquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), adult respiratory distress syndrome, and Ataxia Telangiectasia.

8. A method according to Claim 7 wherein said disease is dermatosis.
- 10 9. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of: psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, and UV-induced skin damage.
10. A method according to Claim 1 wherein he disease is selected from the group consisting of autoimmune diseases; tissue and organ rejection, Alzheimer's
15 disease, stroke, atherosclerosis, restenosis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and Ataxia Telangiectasia.
11. A method according to Claim 1 wherein said disease is an autoimmune disease.
- 20 12. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the autoimmune disease is systemic lupus eythematosus, multiple sclerosis, psoriatic arthritis, or alkylosing spondylitis, diabetes
- 25 13. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is cancer and or cachexia.
14. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the cancer is Hodgkins disease.
15. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is inflammation
30 associated with infection and certain viral infections, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

16. A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is AIDS.

17. A method according to Claim 1 wherein said disease is adult respiratory
5 distress syndrome.

18. A method according to claim 1 further characterized by dual inhibition of
NF-•B and checkpoint kinase.

10 19. A compound according to formula (I) hereinbelow:

(I)

wherein:

15 R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is SO₂NH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

R₄ is aryl, or heteroaryl;

R₅ is H, or alkyl;

20 R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁-₆alkyl, CONH-R₇,
CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, CSNH-R₈, SO₂NH-R₈, and SO₂NH-R₉;

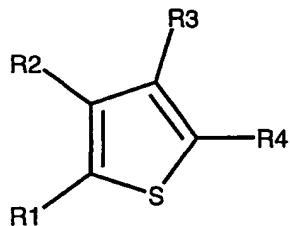
R₇ is H, or alkyl;

R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl; and

R₉ is H, or alkyl.

25

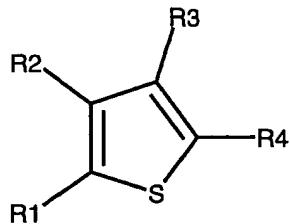
20. A compound according to formula (I) hereinbelow:



wherein:

- 5 R_1 is NR_5R_6 ;
- R_2 is $CONH_2$;
- R_3 is H, or halogen;
- R_4 is aryl, or heteroaryl;
- R_5 is H, or alkyl;
- 10 R_6 is SO_2NH-R_8 , or SO_2NH-R_9 ;
- R_8 is aryl, or heteroaryl; and
- R_9 is H, or alkyl.

21. A compound according to formula (I) herein below:



15

(I)

wherein:

- 20 R_1 is NR_5R_6 ;
- R_2 is $CONH_2$;
- R_3 is H, or halogen;
- R_4 is selected from the group consisting of aryl, and heteroaryl (except 4-pyridyl);

R₅ is alkyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of H, CO-C₁₋₆alkyl, CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, and CSNH-R₈;

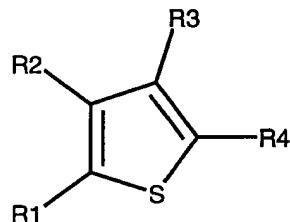
R₇ is H, or alkyl;

5 R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl;

R₉ is H, or alkyl.

22. A compound according to claim 21 selected from the group consisting of:
 2-[(Pyridin-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; and
 10 5-Phenyl-2-[(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-amino]-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

23. A compound according to formula (I) hereinbelow:



15 (I)

wherein:

R₁ is NR₅R₆;

R₂ is CONH₂;

R₃ is H, or halogen;

20 R₄ is selected from aryl (except unsubstituted phenyl), and heteroaryl (except 4-pyridyl);

R₅ is H;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of CONH-R₇, CONH-R₈, CSNH-R₇, and CSNH-R₈,

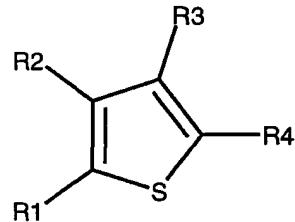
25 R₇ is H (except when R₅ is H), or alkyl; and
 R₈ is aryl, or heteroaryl.

24. A compound according to claim 22 selected from the group consisting of:
 2-(3-Isopropyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide; 5-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5 2-(3-Ethyl-thioureido)-5-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-propyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 2-(3-Ethyl-ureido)-5-phenyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-Acetylamino-5'-chloro-[2,2]bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

10 5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-ureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-2-(3-methyl-thioureido)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-(3-Methyl-ureido)-[2,3]bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;
 2-(3-Methyl-ureido)-5-p-tolyl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;
 5-(3-Chloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-2-ureido-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

15 25. A compound according to formula (I) hereinbelow:



(I)

wherein:

20 R_1 is NR_5R_6 ;

R_2 is $CONH_2$;

R_3 is H, or halogen;

R_4 is aryl (except unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl substituted by 1 or 2 halogens or methyl, trifluoromethyl, methoxy), or heteroaryl (except 4-pyridyl);

25 R_5 is H;

R_6 is $CO-C_1-6alkyl$;

26. A compound according to claim 12 selected from the group consisting of :

5-Acetyl amino-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(3-cyano-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5 2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-methanesulfonyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(3-amino-4-methyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

10 2-Acetyl amino-5-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(3-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

5-Acetyl amino-[2,3']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

5-Acetyl amino-4'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

5-Acetyl amino-5'-methyl-[2,2']bithiophenyl-4-carboxylic acid amide;

15 2-Acetyl amino-5-naphthalen-2-yl-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-acetyl amino-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide;

2-Acetyl amino-5-(3-formyl-phenyl)-thiophene-3-carboxylic acid amide.

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